

CARDINALS FOR

TAMMANY HALL'S EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE WILL THEN LOOK

OVER THE LIST.

LEADERS ARE PERPLEXED.

A Formal Expression of Opinion

Will Be Obtained from

Each District.

FINAL ACTION MAY BE DELAYED.

This May Be Necessary to Allow the

New York Men to Confer with

Leaders in Other Boroughs.

James J. Martin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee to be held at 4 o'clock on Monday. The Executive Committee is made up of the leader and associate leaders in each of the thirty-five election districts and in the annexed district before the charter added four boroughs to New York. They practically formed a nominating committee, as candidates were determined on at the final meeting of the committee.

This year the committee has allies which make its functions advisory rather than executive. It is within the province of the nominating convention to reject such candidates, but as the leaders reflect the views of the delegates the names suggested by the Executive Committee have rarely been rejected.

Leaders Are Perplexed.
The fact that the Executive Committee is to meet this year three days in advance of the Convention, is regarded by members of Tammany Hall as an indication that the leaders are in a perplexed, and desire a formal expression of opinion from all before making a final determination. The presence of delegates from Kings, Richmond and Queens in the nominating conventions this year is cited as another reason for departing from the old custom of holding the Executive Committee at almost the last hour. It is, therefore, regarded as not unlikely that the Executive Committee will consider candidates on Monday next, but take no formal action until the "slate" has been made known to the leaders in Kings, Richmond and Queens counties and passed upon by them.

It may cause an adjournment of the Executive Committee until Wednesday, the day preceding the Convention, when the ticket will be decided upon.

Claims of Kings County.
The Kings County Democratic leaders have signified their desire that a Brooklynite be named for either Mayor or Comptroller. John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany Hall, again said yesterday that the nominee for Comptroller must be a New Yorker. Other Tammany district leaders insist that a New Yorker be named for Mayor also. For these reasons the Executive Committee, it is thought, may find two days none too long in which to reconcile the conflicting interests.

The Democratic leaders are in accord, however, on the character of the man who is to be nominated for Mayor. It is said that they have decided that they will not name a man who stands squarely on the Chicago platform, and who loyally supported the Democratic candidates in the last campaign. The Convention, therefore, will meet again yesterday, practically completed the draft of the platform, which will be submitted to the Executive Committee at a meeting on Wednesday. The provisions have already been outlined in the Journal.

Leader John C. Sheehan yesterday was anxious that the Chicago platform men would not oppose the nomination of Comptroller Fitch for Controller of the Greater New York, if the nominee for Mayor properly represented their principles.

PROFESSOR ATKINSON.

Continued from First Page.

He Had Intended to Rest

Professor Atkinson arrived in this city on the Puget Sound on Friday evening, September 10, and went immediately to Albany to visit an old friend, Dr. Moore. He returned here on Tuesday morning, and intended to devote this entire week to a rest and to seeing the city, but the Journal's announcement of his presence here, and his description of his wonderful cures, so interested the public that his office has been thronged every day by patients who are eager to be cured.

He crossed the ocean especially to treat several millionaires, one of whom, as announced exclusively in the Journal, is Charles Broadbent, of London. Dr. Moore, he is not at liberty, as "et. to give. He will remain until about January 1.

An example of his marvelous cures in England was the treatment of the Hon. George Lambton, a public man and one of the best known steep-chasers of the world. Mr. Lambton injured his back in a fall. There was a terrible displacement of the spinal cord, and the famous rider was a helpless cripple. The most famous surgeons could do nothing for him, and he resigned himself to be a cripple for life. But after five years' relief came.

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Very High Testimony Indeed.
In the Westminster Gazette of October 5, 1894, is the following description of two simple operations:
"Two lads are waiting. One, a crutcher, is a light-weight wrestler; the other, leaning on a stick, drags painfully a rigid limb which he 'racked' at football eleven months ago. With a few strokes of the hand, the crutcher is cured, and the other, after a few minutes' treatment, is able to walk without limping. So delighted and impressed was he that he joyfully resolved that he, too, would grow up to be a bone-setter. He afterward learned from Hutton that the elder man could teach him, and afterwards perfected himself in the theory and practice of fixing bones. He does not keep people from their usual and natural occupations after he has treated them. He says that at first he believed, in common with the doctors, that that was necessary, and that he began to reflect, one day, on the fact that when horses and dogs were treated it was impossible to keep them in bed, and that the healing processes nevertheless went on. And he reflected that nature demands exercise and fresh air as being of the very highest importance. Therefore, instead of ordering his patients in bed, or pinning their limbs in masses of plaster and heavy casts, he orders them to go on about their work, and, as he expresses it, 'assist nature.'"

This Case Should Convince.
The case of little Lily Seinsch, of No. 334 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, that, at the request of the Journal, he treated on Monday, is remarkable. The child had not passed its first year, and for nearly a year, nor could its mother or the doctors get it down. All that could be said by the physician was that the child was "stiff." The mother was overjoyed, and with tears of thankfulness streaming down her cheeks declared that she had feared the foot would never be level.

And William Donohue, of No. 218 West Sixtieth street, when he entered the room of Professor Atkinson, could only, and with tears, say that he had been lame for twenty years, and that he had been to the level of his shoulder. But when, in fifteen minutes, he went away, it was after having raised his arm to almost its normal position, and his leg, which had been clasped at the back of his head, it was in a voice trembling with emotion that he thanked the Professor for what he had done.

Important Case To-day.
Among the most interesting of the patients who will present themselves to-day will be Philip Mertz, the chief clerk of Bellevue Hospital. His will be a case that Charles Broadbent, of London, Dr. Moore, he is not at liberty, as "et. to give. He will remain until about January 1.

An example of his marvelous cures in England was the treatment of the Hon. George Lambton, a public man and one of the best known steep-chasers of the world. Mr. Lambton injured his back in a fall. There was a terrible displacement of the spinal cord, and the famous rider was a helpless cripple. The most famous surgeons could do nothing for him, and he resigned himself to be a cripple for life. But after five years' relief came.

The Duchess of Sutherland, a friend of Mr. Lambton, was so afflicted with rheumatism, and doctors could not relieve her. She was finally advised to go to Professor Atkinson, and did so, but with little hope. The cure was instantaneous. She was a strong woman again. So delighted was she that she could not rest until all of her friends knew of the miracle that had been effected. Mr. Lambton was a friend, and he resigned himself to be a cripple for life. But after five years' relief came.

Cured Royal Ills. 1237
Prince Henry of Prussia was one of the bone-setter's patients, and in his list are dukes and duchesses, many lords and ladies, and famous men innumerable. When Corbett was in England he went to Atkinson to have a knuckle set, and John L. Sullivan went to him for an injury to his hand.

Sandow, the strong man, was injured in a match with "Samson," a rival strong man, and his shoulder was dislocated. It was especially the case of Professor Atkinson was a judge at the match, and he set the shoulder without difficulty. Samson himself was terribly injured, some time afterward by the falling upon his arm of a heavy weight, and some of the muscles and ligaments were ruptured and displaced. He lay for a long time in bed, and his arm could not be moved. The surgeons said it could not be without the use of the knife, and that even then he would never be a strong man again. He left the hospital, submitted his arm to the treatment of Atkinson, and in a few weeks it was cured.

These things seem to be miraculous, but Professor Atkinson does not so consider them. He has no faith in miracles, faith cures, or anything supernatural. He does, however, especially in his touch, there is a peculiar something that he does not attempt to describe, but which he thinks may be magnetism, and that power passes through his hands into the person upon whom he is working. He says that he is often in a state of complete exhaustion, and that he is especially tired when he has treated patients who are suffering from paralysis or nerve diseases, and, therefore, of a kind to draw from him a peculiarly large amount of vital force.

But this passage of magnetism,